Qu'Appelle Progress.

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ALL kinds of Job Work strictly attended to. Plow shares made to order and guaranteed to work. A large quantity of
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Carriage springs, axles and thimble-skeins for wagons.
Qu'Appelle, June, 2, 1887

—Great profusion of fancy goods albums, indestructible, kid and china dolls tin, and wooden toys, etc., etc., at THE PROGRESS store.

WHAT AN EASTERN MAN SAYS OF OUR TOWN AND THE NORTH WEST.

The following letter was written from Regina, to the Kingston News, by Mr. W. A. Webster, of Kingston, who was on a visit to this country a short time ago:

This being the capital of the Northwest, I felt it necessary to examine this place very carefully. This city is situated in the centre of a vast plain, unbroken as far as the eye can reach by hill, river, or trees, land to the right of me, land to the left of me, land in front of me, land all around me—a vast sea of land, rich alluvial soil, mixed with clay. This deposit is from three to five feet deep, and with good cultivation and the necessary amount of moisture, this land will produce enormous crops. So much for the land. The town is about six years old, and contains 1,500 inhabitants, good hotels, banks, stores, shops etc. A military post it is a little Kingston. The barracks is situated one mile out of town, here is a large part in the form of a square with the military all around it. The drill shed is the best I have seen in Canada. There is an immense hall on the ground flat the floor covered with two feet deep of shavings, here the horse-back drill is performed, and if one of the boys falls from his horse, way, "he has a soft thing." There is a tower in this building, with a winding stair inside leading to the top, I ascended to the top of the tower, here I am with the town at my feet. I see all the barracks, the spot where Riel was imprisoned, and tried and executed, and let me tell you there are no Riel sympathizers here. From the top of this tower, what a vast sea of fertile land is in sight! Why some kingdoms in Europe do not contain as much good land, as is in sight from the top of this tower. In Regina I met an old friend in the person of Jos. Irvine, an ex-warden of Leeds and Grenville, now postmaster here. He was very kind to me, introduced me to the leading citizens, got a carriage, drove me all over the town and out to several farms and gardens. Speaking of gardens, Mr. James has a vegetable garden one mile from town, it contains five acres. It is the best veg-table garden of like extent I ever saw. Here are growing tomatoes, cauliflowers, cabbage, peas beans, parsnips, carrots, in short, all vegetables known in Canada. Now one year ago this garden was an unbroken prairie. All this has been done without manure or water, and this man's success proves beyond all question the wonderful fertility of this vast region. I visited the farm of Mr. Johnston (this gentleman is a lawyer), who is an excellent farmer, and has a fine farm. He showed me over it. I saw his team plowing and crops growing. He has a splendid flower and vegetable garden, is growing trees and hedges, and is a success as a farmer. I visited Mr. Jelley. He is one of the pioneer farmers of this district and lives five miles out. He engaged largely in horse raising. He is a success, and likes the country. Some years ago in what is known here as "the boom" this whole region filled up with a class of men, who took up land, knowing nothing of farming. Many of them came from the cities in Europe (sons of wealthy men) full blooded dudes. As long as their money held out they hung around Regina, playing billards, and sporting generally, but when their money gave out, they thought farming didn't pay and these chaps tell you that "this is a blawsted bad country for a cove to farm in." Having very carefully examined this city, its public buildings, its gardens, its lands for miles on every side, with the farms, the farmers, seen and noted their system of farming, seen the stock and crops, and done my best to make myself familiar with the agricultural resources of the region for thirty miles around Regina, when I meet intending emigrants, I will be in a position to advise them in regard to this section, so that they can steer their bark clear of the rocks and breakers, on which some have been wrecked. I leave to-night for Qu'Appelle, to examine that section of country.

Qu'Appelle is a very important point, from here in a north-westerly direction runs an old Hudson Bay trail, running by Fort Qu'Appelle across the river and up to Prince Albert and Edmonton region—hundred of miles of fine country. In the streets of this town are to be seen any amount of freighters, down from the interior with carts and wagons, hauling down furs and bringing back goods. This is the point on the C. P. R. where the troops left the railway and struck out on this trail for the scenes of conflict during the Riel rebellion. This is a right smart town; its people are full of pluck and energy; there is a splendid flour mill, government land office, emigrant office, intelligence office, a live newspaper the (Qu'Appelle PROGRESS). A stranger is made to feel at home here at once. But it was the land and the farmers I wanted to see. Mr. F. Ll. Osler, the government intelligence agent here, drove me over the country to the south. I visited the farms and saw the crops. The farmers were all busy cutting wheat and had fine crops. I visited farm - mes, saw their dairys, tasted the butter, drank the milk and heard from the farmers' wifes for the thousandth time that the milk is far richer here than in Ontario. It is about 100 miles from here to the U. S. boundary —a fine prairie region, with a good soil and water and a good deal of timber. It is a fine stock region and every farmer tells me that his stock interests have been very successful. Mr. Osler, my guide, has been in the country seventeen years, and thoroughly knows the country from Red River to Battleford. He is in love with this section. Emigrants can buy farms here for four or five dollars per acre in sight of this town and railway and pay in instalments. I will describe one instance. S. Dundas came here from Scotland six years ago a poor man. I visited his farm five miles from here. He was running a binder, cutting a splendid crop of wheat. We went to his house, saw his wife and five healthy children and went into his dairy. Well, he has now 320 acres of fine land and all the above surroundings, and best of all he is out of debt. Oh! that those leaders about town would go out and see honest, industrious Sandy Dundas, see what he has done and do likewise. Tonight the electors of Qu'Appelle and surrounding country banqueted Mr. W. D. Perley, their M. P. I was invited. It was a grand success. Mr. Perley in his speech reviewed his course during the last session at Ottawa. He is an able man, is a hard worker, and is very popular here. I pity the grit man that faces him in East Assiniboia. Being a stranger I was called on for a speech, and if you care to know how it was received by those present read the Qu'Appelle Progress of next day. You, knowing me as you do, will not expect me to tell. Here I met a good many farmers that tell me to the north and west of here is a grand country for five hundred miles, with fine crops and stock. It is astonishing how easy this land is to work. It never bakes, any day of the year when the frost is out of the ground you can plow, and no ditching is required here. Mr. T. W. Jackson, formerly a member of the Northwest Council, stated at the banquet that a company, of which he is a director, was about to commence a railway from here to Prince Albert. This will make this a very desirable point either for farmers or business men to settle.

After very carefully examining this section as far as my time would admit, I visited Moosomin. I drove some miles out to Mr. Thos. Bobier's farm. He was formerly a farmer and stockman near Port Talbot, Elgin County, Ont., where he is well known. He and his two sons have 1,000 acres. The success of this farm proves the agricultural possibilities of the territories. I walked through his crop, which were simply enormous. His currants and gooseberries exceed anything of the kind I ever seen in Ontario or elsewhere. It is astonishing how much crop can be grown here by the labor of one man. Mr. Bobier tells me that stock does well and can be raised very cheaply here, costing very little. He transplanted the wild hop into his garden, and such hops! Thousand of tons of hops of the finest quality could be grown here, if so desired.

W. A. Webster,

Aug. 20, 1887.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The death sentence passed on the Chicago Anarchists has been confirmed by the Supreme Court, and they will be hanged on November 11th.

The Scott Act Convention in Toronto recently made arrangements for a campaign against the repeal movement and a resolution was passed that the time had arrived for the formation of a third party with prohibition as the principal plank in its platform.

A special cablegram to The Mail says that the British Consul at Tokio reports that the Canadian Pacific steamers will before long attract not only the bulk of the tea hitherto taken by the Suez canal, but also a fair share of the general trade hither to passing through San Francisco.

Mr. Norquay is reported to have received a definite offer of 93 cents for the Red River railway bonds. Another thousand tons of rails for the road have been paid for, and will be shipped from Montreal immediately, making with the two thousand tons previously shipped half the quantity required for the entire road.

Sir Lionel Sackville West, the British Minister at Washington states that Mr. Chamberland, Sir John Macdonald and himself will represent Great Britian in the Fishery Commission, and are expected to meet in Washington in the latter part of October or early in November. Sir Lionel expresses confidence that the conference will effect an amicable settlement of the fishery dispute.

The refusal of the New York superior court to allow the notorious Socialist Most to file his naturalization papers on the ground of his refusal to obey the laws, has brought to light some astonishing facts as to the relative proportions of the native and foreign born voting elements in that city. The naturalized voters outnumber the native born by over 40,000 and there are enough unnaturalized foreigners in the city to outvote the native born by nearly two to one should they secure naturalization. Last fall 10,000 foreigners filed their naturalization papers and investigation shows that the bulk of these were Socialists intent on securing votes for the next presidential election.

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The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

	One week.	One month.	Three months.	One year.
One column	$10 00	$15 00	$35 00	$100 00
Half column	8 00	10 00	20 00	60 00
Quarter column	5 00	7 00	15 00	40 00
Three inches	3 00	5 00	10 00	30 00
Two inches	2 00	4 00	8 00	20 00

Business cards $1 00 per month payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be changed monthly, if oftener $1 00 will be charged for each additional change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN,
Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.
E. J. WEIDMAN, Proprietor.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

We hold that the only hope of the nation in removing the drink evil, lies in the moral sentiments of the people, convincing them that the use of drink and its traffic are injurious alike to the individual and the state. It is no use to legislate in advance of the moral sense of the people. In all free countries, the law is only the embodiment of the will of the people. Believing therefore, that drink is an evil of great magnitude, it is our duty to call the attention of the public to the subject and show in undoubted light that this is true, and so soon as the people really see and feel this to be the case, they will rise in their majesty and put it down. Our readers may think it strange that we call attention to a truth that to many seem axiomatic, that the use of drink is one of the greatest evil of modern times. Yet, there are those who profess to write for the enlightenment of others who do not seem to believe it. A writer in the Moosomin Courier replying to a letter of "Citizen" in that journal in which strong drink is spoken of as the greatest source of crime, he says: "Statistics say otherwise. The eminent sociologist Prince Kropatkin, informs us that the unequal distribution of wealth is the known cause of three-fourths of the crime in modern days, and I think Citizen will hardly venture to dispute that authority."

But what is so fruitful a source of poverty as the use of drink. Cardinal Manning estimates that the drink bill of Great Britain annually amounts to a billion of dollars," where is the substantial wealth in return? Every father who becomes fond of his glass, endangers the safety of his business and is in danger of bringing his family to poverty. "A working man's plea to the magistrates in Sheffield, England," states—at least £1,200,000 or over $5,000,000, is expended every year in Sheffield; by far the greater part of which, it is universally admitted, is worse than wasted expenditure. How can the baker, the draper, the tailor, the butter and those engaged in good, useful and necessary trades prosper when so much money is diverted from useful channels of industry? * * * The lunacy commissioners, of that city, state that three-fifths of the in any and every are caused by drink. Another who under the influence of drink remains lately murdered his child and is now in an asylum, while his wife and children are kept by the Another man murdered his wife while drunk and

The records of the police courts are a melancholy testimony against licensing of public houses for the sale of drink. We see very little of these evils in these Territories. Within the range of our acquaintance we know of no family that is being impoverished by drink. Can an editor in any country where license obtains make such a statement? That liquor is used and sometimes secretly sold, we have reason to believe, that it is by the law even as it is so restricts the use as to prevent the great majority of evils which free liquor entails. Let the friends of temperance and prohibition call public meetings everywhere to keep the subject before the people. Get the best speakers and urge on everybody the importance of practising total abstinence and being prepared to stand by and enforce the law as it is, until something better can be secured. We are glad to find that attempts are being made to form councils of the Royal Templars of Temperance in all central places. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is also reorganized for active work. Let all help in every possible way to keep our country free from the recognised sale of liquor, and as soon as possible stamp out by strong moral sentiment even its clandestine traffic. It is possible also to aid the police authorities in their work. Some of them complain that citizens do not act as informers. Now they should know that not many temperance people are in a position to do this for they are without knowledge of the facts. And again the love of gain which some informers have displayed has brought an odium on the informer, which no one whose immediate duty it is not, is willing to bear unless the case be a very flagrant violation of the law, and coming under his personal knowledge. But this might be done—an obligation might be entered into by our citizens that they would act in harmony with the police and give them any information they can of the movements of suspected parties and in every possible way, second the efforts of the police. And with their names appended to a document having that purpose in view the police would feel greatly supported in their work. At Pincer Creek 30 miles south west of Fort McLeod, some time ago, free traders in liquor were carrying on a brisk business and drunkenness and disorder became terribly common. The police felt themselves unable to cope with the matter, when a large number of the best citizen of the village and among the ranchers, signed an agreement to help the police as far as possible. The paper was posted in a conspicuous place in the stores and in the post office and in less than a week a marked improvement took place, and the better state of things remained and the whiskey dealer sought market elsewhere. We consider that it is the duty of every true patriot to take a firm stand against the evils of the drink traffic. And although many cannot honestly see as we see yet it is but right that the subject be fairly and fully discussed before it be submitted to the people for any substantial change.

—Among the signers of the remonstrance sent to the Massachusetts Legislature against the further extension of the suffrage to women are President Eliot and eleven professors of Harvard, Bishop Paddock, Rev. Henry M. Dexter, of the Congregationalist, and over sixty other women. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Francis Parkman, Will Allen Dromgoole, Rev. Phillips Brooks, Alexander H. Rice, and Henry Cabot Lodge.

A NEW MOVE IN QUEBEC.

Toronto Mail.

Well informed persons in Quebec believe that certain members of the hierarchy are preparing a scheme for bringing the Rouge, Castor and Bleu camps together. It is felt that when Sir John Macdonald disappears from the scene, there will come an interregnum in Canadian politics. His large personal following will be set free; no one can succeed him in their affections. A reconstruction of parties will be inevitable, since new issues are pressing for solution; and it is not at all improbable that a new party will be evolved from the general chaos. The bishops referred to are advocating, it is said, a coalition of the French-Canadian factions, so that when the crisis comes the race may be found united. Mr. Stanislas Cote, writing in *Le Monde Illustre*, of Montreal (Sept. 10), appears to be in the secret. He says that Cartier, the real architect of Confederation, acted throughout on a well-considered plan. He realized better than anyone else the vitality of the French-Canadian people, and believed their marvellous fecundity and their parish organization might enable them, in course of time, to absorb the foreign elements with which they were surrounded, provided the new constitution afforded them free scope for their expansion, as well as security for their homogeneity. The absorption of the conquerors by the conquered has almost ceased to be a phenomenon, e. g., the absorption by the Gauls of a multitude of foreign groups, and the Bretons, from whom the French-Canadians are descended, in assimilating the Romans, Angles, Saxons, Danes and Normans, who came in upon them as invaders. To this list might be added the absorption by the Irish of those English soldiers and adventurers who, as we know, became more Irish than the Irish themselves. Mr. Cote says Cartier had studied these things forward to a similar state of affairs —to the *habitant* with his large family and his admirable parish system gradually overpowering the English district in detail and imposing upon them his language and distinctive racial characteristics. Hence, when the opportunity presented itself in 1865, he shaped the British North American Act so as to give his people in effect the key of the position. But Cartier's work, Mr. Cote adds, is threatened just now, and the time has arrived for a coalition of the best intellects in the existing French-Canadian parties. If a single leader cannot be found, why, he asks, should not a group of two, three, four or five be chosen from the strongest men of the race to protect and build upon the foundations laid by Cartier with so much prescience and skill?

La Verite, the ablest of the Ultramontane journals, has also, we should say, received a hint. In its issue of the 10th inst., in an article treating of the future of the French-Canadian race, it says: "We have no confidence in the permanence of Confederation; we look for profound political upheavals sooner or later; and are desirous that the province of Quebec should be prepared for those great events." Dropping into the Chauvinistic vein, *La Verite* proceeds, "We desire that Quebec should strengthen itself within itself, that it should be Catholic and French, that it should gradually extend its pacific conquests, and plant its outposts on the farthest frontiers;" and, with this object in view, our contemporary advocates the migration of New England French-Canadians to Manitoba and the Territories "for the purpose of reinforcing the French and Catholic element there." But whether the French-Canadians in New England are owners of the soil, and not factory operatives, its advice to them is to remain where they are; they will serve a useful turn when the emergency arises. Looking around at the French colonies in the Northwest, in Ontario and in New Brunswick, and then into the future, *La Verite* is of opinion that our descendants will see "a confederacy of French States in North America with Quebec as the mother and guardian of the group." The flag of this new nation, we are told in another article, is to be the white flag and lilies of the French which founded Canada; not the tricolor of the French which has humbled the Church. It is not necessary for the Ontario reader to attach much importance to *La Verite's* vision. Perhaps the only significance they posses lies in their utter contradiction of the dream of those English-speaking Canadians who expect their children to see a united Dominion. It is evident, however, from the more keynote of *La Vertie's* article, as well as from the more intelligible remarks of Mr. Cote, that the French-Canadians are preparing for Sir John's departure. Whosoever may attempt to succeed him will in all probability have to settle with a more or less solid French race, ready not to cast its seventy votes at Ottawa for the well-being of the country, so much as to sell them to the highest bidder.

REGINA PRESBYTERY.

The Presbytery of Regina met in the Presbyterian Church at Fort Qu'Appelle, on Wednesday morning. The chair was taken by the moderator, Rev. A. Urquhart. After the usual devotional exercises, the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie was appointed clerk pro-tem, in consequence of the absence of the Rev. A. Hamilton. The Rev. Mr. Langill and the Rev. Dr. Bryce were asked to sit and act as corresponding members. The Presbytery went into committee on standing committees and made the following alterations: Foreign Missions—Rev Mr. Moore, to take the place of the Rev. Mr. McCuaig, now in Calgary Presbytery. State of Religion—Rev. Mr. Ogilvie in place of Rev. Mr. Herdman, now in Calgary Presbytery. Examination on Students—Revs Messrs Goudie and Ogilvie in place of Revs. Messrs Herdman and Robinson, now in Calgary Presbytery. Systematic Beneficence— The Moderator, Revs. Messrs. Hamilton, Nicholl, and Mr. Matheson. The Rev. Dr. Bryce spoke for a short time in reference to Manitoba College, and suggested that a committee be appointed to allocate to the different congregations the proportions to be contributed by each. In accordance with these remarks the following committee was appointed: The Rev. Messrs. Taylor, the Moderator, and Clerk, who were requested to report at an early sederunt. The several students laboring within the bounds of the Presbytery were certified to their different colleges. Mr. McMillan presented himself for examination for ordination, and he was heard in a sermon and in a lecture, both of which proved satisfactory and his ordination was ordered to be proceeded with forthwith. In the evening the public were invited to witness the ordination. The service opened by singing Psalm 100, followed by prayer by the Moderator. The scripture was read and a sermon of rare ability was preached by the Rev. Mr. Goudie, from the words "In those days came John the Baptist." Matthew iii. 1. The Moderator then put the usual question to the postulant, which being answered satisfactorily, he then, after the consecration prayer, performed the ceremony of the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery of Regina. The Rev. Mr. Langill, of Qu'Appelle Station, delivered the charge to the newly ordained, and the Rev. Mr. Nicholl, of Moosomin, gave the charge to the people. The singing was well sustained by an improvised choir. After the ordination ceremony the Presbytery proceeded to business. The constitution of Prince Albert Church was submitted for the sanction of the Presbytery, and it was decided that it should be adopted if the church would agree to the amendment of one clause. The convener of the Home Mission Committee presented his report for the past half-year, which was adopted. After a discussion on Christian giving, it was resolved that a deputation should visit the various churches in the circuit of the Presbytery and endeavor to stir up the people to a greater liberality. By resolution it was decided that the Presbytery should, in future, be held on the second Wednesday's in December March, July, and September, and that the next meeting be held at Broadview. An application from Wolseley church for leave to form a session was considered and the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie was granted the necessary authority to proceed with the election and ordination of elders. Rev. Dr. Bryce addressed the Presbytery on the subject of Indian Missions, and a vote of thanks was tendered him for his excellent address.

A VALUABLE STREET.

One of the Yarns Told [By a Virginia City (Nev.) Newspaper.

[Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.]

Our principal streets are receiving a top-dressing of rock from the waste dumps to put them in order for the coming winter. Very frequently during the summer pieces of good ore have been picked out from among that dumped in the roadway by the carts, but recently it was evident that a new waste dump had been attacked as there was an unusual preponderance of ore in the material. It seemed, in fact, to be nearly all ore. Close examination, however, showed that a considerable amount of what at the first glance seemed good ore was very base, yet with this base was mingled much rich black sulphuret ore.

From a lot of this dumped on C street in front of Odd-Fellows' Hall, we took two samples, which were crushed up together and assayed by J. R. Ryan, of the Consolidated Virginia assay office, with the following result: Gold, $164.75; silver, $68; total, $232.75.

This is pretty good "waste rock" with which to fill in the streets! We induced a mill-man of Silver City to examine the rock that was being dumped from the street carts. At first he thought it all base, but on looking more carefully he began to find lumps of genuine black sulphuret ore, and finally said: "This is a better material than most of that now being taken out of the old upper levels. It would pay well for working."

The assay given above was made after this, and the opinion obtained from the millman was founded wholly on what he saw before him. It is said that the rock at

—EMMIGRANT HALL—

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CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, QU'APPELLE.
Holy Communion, 8 o'clock every first Sunday night. Daily Morning and Evening prayer.
CLERGY.
Rev. W. E. Browne.
Notices of Baptism, Marriage, or Funerals may be addressed to the College, or to Leslie Goudie, Esq. church-warden.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
QU'APPELLE.
Services every Sunday morning at 11, and every evening at 19 o'clock. Bible class and Sunday school at 15 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 19.30 o'clock.

METHODIST CHURCH.
Rev. A. Andrews.
QU'APPELLE.
Service every Sunday morning at 11 and every evening at 19 o'clock. Sunday school at half-past 14 o'clock. Class meeting after Sunday morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at half-past 19 o'clock.
EDGELEY.
Service every Sunday afternoon at 15 o'clock. (3.00 p.m.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Rev. J. Magnan, O. M. I.
QU'APPELLE.
Service every last Sunday in the month at 10.30 o'clock.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.
QU'APPELLE COUNCIL.
Regular meeting in the Methodist church every Monday evening at 20 o'clock.
O. H. V. Bulyea, S. C.; W. J. Gee

MASONIC
QU'APPELLE LODGE.
Regular meetings on the Tuesday on or before full moon, at 20 o'clock. James Woodhouse, W. M. C. B. Murphy, Sec.

QU'APPELLE STATION POST OFFICE.
Mails close for the east and west every evening except Wednesday at [illegible] o'clock, open for delivery at 8 o'clock.
For Fort Qu'Appelle, etc., close at 3.30 and 7 o'clock, and open for delivery at 10 o'clock.
For Prince Albert and points on the Saskatchewan, close every Monday at 12 o'clock, open for delivery every Tuesday at 8 o'clock.
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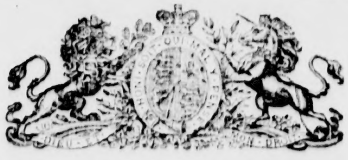

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Making Flying Machines.

"Please tell me," writes Tommy B., "how to make a flying machine." First of all, Tommy must get the "ingredients." And these are, paper, cane or wood, pack thread and paste. With the cane or wood and pack thread make a light framework in any desired shape —pear, diamond or hexagonal—and then take the paper, cut it to fit and paste it on securely. Afterward take more pack thread and tie small strips of paper to it at intervals, say, of about three inches, until the strips stretch out in a line ten or twelve times the length of the framework. The machine is now ready for use. We can imagine Tommy reading this receipt twice over, to be sure he has not missed anything, and we can fancy also hearing him say: "Oh, it's just a kite." Of course it is. What better flying machine could a boy have? None better has ever been invented, or is likely to be. If Tommy wants to be told how to construct an apparatus that will enable him to sweep through the air like a bird he might have asked for the philosopher's stone, about which something, by the way, was said a few weeks ago. The one thing is as unattainable as the other. And yet, although we have become wise enough to know that we can not always be young, save in the matter of good temper, and though we know well enough also that iron cannot be changed into gold in any fashion save by selling one for the other, men are now and again met with who believe it to be possible to move about in the style of the swallows. And it is an old notion. Some of the ancients believed in it, and we are told:

"Thus did of old the adventurous Cretan dare
With wings not given to mortal to attempt the air."

There is a story also of a certain English monk, who lived before the Conquest, who fitted wings to his hands and feet, and, thus prepared, jumped from the top of a tower. It is said that he flew more than a furlong, when he came top on to the ground and broke his legs. Some one asked him why he fell, and his answer was that he had made a mistake in not having a tail like the birds as well as wings. He might have added that for the experiment to have been a success he should have had the bones and form of a bird, and not the heavy trunk and limbs of a human being. The inventors of most of the flying machines have acted as the old monk did —gone up to a height for a start. In such cases some sort of flight is certain. To rise straight from the ground like a bird is a very different matter. It can be managed with a balloon, but a balloon is not what is usually meant by the words "flying machine." There is an account of a man who professed to start from the earth and go upwards, but it was said to be by means of gunpowder. The experiment took place in Siam, two centuries ago. The man stood on a cask and went up into the air amid a display of fireworks, and came down safely, holding an enormous umbrella or parachute. It is said the cask concealed a balloon and that fireworks were used to keep the people from seeing how the trick was managed. To have sent the man into the air with gunpowder would have blown him to pieces. An old English newspaper, published at the beginning of the last century, has a picture of a flying ship. This ship has the head of a bird for a bowsprit, the tail of a bird for a rudder, and the wings of a bird for side sails. The picture shows a man inside the ship looking through a telescope. This machine was the invention of a Brazilian priest, who said it would go 200 miles in twenty-four hours. There is no proof that it ever went a yard in the air. An Italian priest, who was made an abbot in Scotland by James IV., tried to fly once from Stirling Castle, and, as the old Scotch chronicle puts it, "but shortlie he fell to the ground and brak his thee bane." Like the English monk we have already heard about, the Scotch abbot had an excuse to offer. It was that he fell because some hen feathers had got into his wings, and that it was no wonder he found the castle instead of the skies, seeing that a hen looks to the ground rather than the clouds. The abbot was content after that to be like the hens. He found out that the sky was for eagles, the highways and the fields for men.—*Leeds (Eng.) Mercury.*

The Four-Leaved Clover.

There are several pretty superstitions connected with the four-leaved clover. It is an emblem of good luck, and she is a fortunate lass who can pluck it and put it inside her shoe without being seen by any one. The charm of the other girl, the true lover's rival, will be unavailing, charm she never so wisely. She should wish while she is doing it, and if the whole ceremony is unobserved and the fair operator refrains from speaking or looking behind her she will get her wish, although it may be to be Pope of Rome. She may also try the trick "He loves me, loves me not" with perfect faith in the result. She may pull it apart with some one, as a wishbone is separated, with the happiest consequences, or she may think of her lover when she plucks it and he will not forget her as long as she preserves it. If she is generous she will give it away and her good luck with it. But let her beware of a five-leaved clover. So much more potent is evil fortune than the good that one of the ill-omened variations from the normal condition of clover leaves will neutralize fifty of the lucky ones. Last and worst, if she finds a six-leaved clover she will die an old maid.—*Toledo Blade.*

—A Louisville firm has made a $2,000 watch for an Indian quack doctor.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

ABLE TO CARRY IT ALL.

An Italian Woman Convinces a Crowd That She Has a Great Head.

(N. Y. Times.)

A shopkeeper near the City Hall elevated railway station broke up a few old boxes yesterday and left the wood piled up on the curb-stone. Two persons went into his store and asked him for it. One was an Irishman, able-bodied, apparently strong, and rich enough to own a paper of chewing tobacco. The other was an Italian woman, dirty and avaricious-looking, with bronzed and wrinkled face, small blue eyes, a ragged dress of gaudy flannel and low, thick shoes. The shopkeeper turned to the woman.

"Take it away quick," he said, sharply.

"Yez can't carry it all: lave me soom," said the Irishman.

The woman made no reply, but it was evident that she meant to carry off all that wood or none of it. The Irishman and several other idle men stood around to watch her do it. She didn't say a word in a hurry. The Irishmen canvassing the city vote were not more deliberate than she was. After taking a thorough survey of the situation, she picked up a few pieces of wood, crossed the street with them, and piled them up on the edge of the stone coping of the steps leading into the Register's office. Then she set a prematurely precocious little girl to guard the pile while she went back for the remainder. For half an hour she deliberately dodged the stream of vehicles with her arms full of wood. She built up her pile as carefully as a boy manipulates his toy "box of bricks." It looked too large for any ordinary human being to lift and carry. The Irishman looked on with patient amusement, but the woman worked on with determined perseverance. Passers-by began to grow interested.

Finally the little woman had the wood all stacked on the steps of the Register's office, tied it with a piece of cord, and rested awhile for breath. The crowd formed a circle around her and watched her with some curiosity. Teamsters stopped and looked on in wonder. The woman paid not the slightest attention to them. The pile of wood was at least four feet high. She was not much more than five feet in height. She fumbled around what was presumed to be her bustle for a moment and brought forth something which looked like a boiled suet-pudding tied up in a white cloth. She pummelled it and pounded it awhile to make it fit her head, put it on, and then made a dive for that pile of wood. She wiggled around a minute until her head got well settled, stretched out her arms, and strained her broad shoulders. She pressed her nose into the block of stone until it was almost flat with her face. Suddenly, with a convulsive twitch, she stood erect beneath a small mountain of timber. Fixing her eyes on the Irishman, she stuck out her tongue with a knowing leer and sailed off down Center street as steadily and stately as a ship. The crowd gave her a cheer. The Irishman cut across the street into a saloon and remarked, as he slapped down a twenty-five-cent piece on the bar:

"By gobs, oi'd had ben me that quarter 'd ha' ben paid out to a lazy expressman."

A Fertile Rock.

The whole Island of Bermuda is a mass of rock of the coral limestone order. But to say that it is a rocky islet would give a very erroneous impression of it to a Northern person. With us a rocky place is barren and useless. But this rock is soft, and trees and plants grow in it almost as well as in earth. There is hardly a bare spot on the whole island except where it has been cleared. In some places are large tracts of pine woods; in others the ground is hidden by dense masses of a sort of chaparral, growing ten or twelve feet high, which nobody would want if the cultivation of it all to be a solid rock. There is a foot or two of soil in some places that has come from nobody knows where. But the usual process of making a garden is to break up an acre or so of the rock with a sledge and crowbar, mash it up fine, and mix in enough to prevent the rock from hardening again. In this compound anything under the sun will grow, and grow luxuriantly. A man who takes this much trouble to make a garden can have green peas and fresh lettuce and all the other vegetables on his table every day in the year. There is no season when vegetation does not flourish, and when the garden is once made it is always there. Many gentlemen have bars and set out cocoa-nut trees, and in a few years they are tall and beautiful and bear a cocoa-nut (so the saying is) for every day in the year. There is nourishment for plants in the material of the rock. Where this coral limestone came from is a question that scientific people can settle to suit themselves. It makes no difference where it came from: it is here, and is very useful. Nearly all of the houses are built of it. You have only to saw down into the quarries to get the most beautiful big blocks of it that make handsome and substantial houses. The blocks harden by exposure to the air, and in this climate soon become as durable as granite. Out of the rock, too, watercisterns are built to catch rain water. Every house has its tank. There are springs and wells, but I believe the rain-water is considered healthier to drink.—*N. Y. Times.*

The swallow immigrates from Western Africa to Great Britain every spring, returning there about six months. The swallow goes all over the world, even so far north as Norway and Lapland. During their migration swallows have often repeatedly known to settle upon the rigging of vessels, apparently suffering from extreme exhaustion; and after remaining a night to rest, renew their journey refreshed and invigorated. They invariably go to earn to the same for winds.

—California papers state that John W. Mackay has given $100,000 to Bishop Monagle for the erection of a church at Sacramento.

Dwarfs of Olden Times.

The most famous dwarf of olden times was Philetas, who lived in Egypt three hundred years before Christ. When a grown man he was so small and light that he dared not go out of doors without having lead weights in his pockets lest he should be blown away. And yet he was a great poet, and so wise and learned and trustworthy that he was chosen by the King, Ptolemy Soter, to direct the studies of his son Philadelphus, the heir to the throne. How queer it must have seemed to the young Prince to have such a mite for a teacher!

Writers of that long-ago time say that there was once a whole tribe of dwarfs living in India; and that they rode about on sheep and goats, and cut down the corn with axes as if the corn-field were a great forest. Every winter whole flocks of cranes—those tall birds with long beaks—used to fly to India from colder lands, and the dwarfs were fond of picking up the birds' feathers, and what was worse, of stealing their eggs. This made the cranes very angry, so that they attacked the robbers, and as the dwarfs would not run away, there was a terrible battle, where, Aldeon says,

High in the midst, the chieftain dwarf was seen,
Full twenty inches tall he strode along.

But he was killed, and so were all his little soldiers, and that was the end of the dwarf nation.

This sounds rather like a fairy-tale, and perhaps it is not all true, but at the same time it is not impossible that a very small race of people lived long ago, indeed their bones have been found buried in the ground in many different countries.

Whole acres of land in the State of Tennessee are thought to have been the burying grounds of a pigmy race that must have lived before the red Indian. It is said that about fifty years ago some one accidentally discovered there hundreds of little skeletons under the ground, the largest not more than nineteen inches long, and people knew by the shape of the teeth that these were the skeletons of grown-up persons. The coffins were made of four rough, flat stones, and were all placed in regular rows, about two feet down in the earth, the little people lying on their backs, their arms crossed on their breasts, and they were holding a sort of small stone jug; one of these skeletons wore a neck-lace made of ninety-four pearl beads, and at a short distance from the burial place were found the ruins of what seemed to have been a very old town. Whether this account is authentic, I cannot say. Dwarf graves have also been found in Central America, and in some parts of Europe and Asia; and in an old manuscript called the Isle of Pigmies, is an old ruined chapel, In whose small vaults a pigmy folk is found, Whose tombs the delver with his spade upthrows.

In the time of the Roman Empire it was the custom for rich people to buy dwarfs and keep them for pets. Julia, the niece of Cæsar Augustus, had a little favorite named Conopas, and a handmaiden, Andromeda, each of whom was only "two feet and a hand breadth high." Augustus himself was very fond of dwarfs, and used to send to all parts of the world for them; but he would not have any exacting those who were well-shaped, handsome and lively. He and his little pets used to play together in the palace; while listening to their pretty prattling the great Emperor forgot his worldly cares. The Romans had a cruel practice of making dwarfs by keeping young babies in wooden boxes to prevent their growings and by the time they were little grown-up men a few years old they were worth a great deal of money.

In Egypt and Persia and Turkey, pet dwarfs had been kept from the very earliest times, and from those countries the fashion spread to Europe. In the city of Mantua, in Italy, there is in the Duke's palace a suite of six very small rooms with ceilings so low that a tall man cannot stand up under them; two tiny staircases led to these rooms, which are said to have been built for the Duke's dwarfs to live in. William, Duke of Normandy, the conqueror of England, had dwarf-pages, and it was the fashion among his nobles to have as many of these little creatures as they could get to wait on them and lead their horses in grand processions.—*Wide Awake.*

The Egg of Columbus. "Who was Columbus?" asked a teacher of his class, in one of the public schools of Austin. "Columbus was a bird," replied a little girl. The whole class laughed vociferously, and the teacher asked the little girl what she meant by such a reply answer. She explained, sobbing bitter tears, that she had read in the book of an older sister a piece of poetry about the egg of Columbus, and as only birds lay eggs she supposed Columbus was some sort of a bird.—*Texas Siftings.*

—Johnny (who is spending the afternoon at the Smiths')—My mother says she'd like to look like you, Mrs. Smith. Mrs. S.—That is extremely plain. And yet entirely aware of it.—Like me, my dear? I take that as a compliment, indeed, from so very pretty a lady as your mamma. You're quite sure it was, I, Johnny, that she meant? Johnny (inserting another cruller)—Oh, yes'm. She said that if she could have your health and strength she believed she'd as lief look as you do.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—An eccentric Yorkshire woman died recently at Snitterton, England, and among her effects an old piano was sold for half a crown. It turns out to be of the year 1561, thirteen years after the making of the first piano in England. Only seven hundred and fifty dollars have been made for this antique, which is valuable in the history of piano making.

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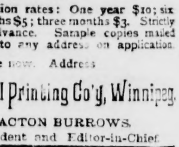

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Will be found to contain almost everything required in the above line.

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JUST RECEIVED,

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IN QU'APPELLE.

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We will sell school requisites of all kinds at

Prices that Defy Competition

From other Towns.

—Dr. Clark's Sarsaparilla cures all kind of blood diseases from a common pimple to the worst case of Scrofula. Climax Kidney Cure is a positive Cure for all kidney complaints.

Public Notice

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to order that Sittings of the Supreme Court of the North West Territories for the Judicial District of Western Assiniboia shall be held with in the said District at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the days and at the places following, namely:—

MOOSE JAW
Friday, 7th October, A. D. 1887.

REGINA
Monday, 24th October, A. D. 1887.

FORT QU'APPELLE
Friday, 4th November, A. D. 1887.

By Command,
R. B. GORDON,
Acting Clerk of Council.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office,
Regina, 14th June, 1887.

Public Notice.

NO Application for Liquor Permit will in future be entertained by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, unless the cancelled Coupon of the previous Permit has been received at this Office.

By order,
R. B. Gordon,
Acting Secretary.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office
Regina, N.W.T. 25 July, 1887.

Hotel and Farm FOR SALE.

THE Commercial Hotel, well and favorably known, in the Town of Qu'Appelle Station, Billiard Table and Bar Fixtures, Household Furniture, Beds and Bedding, and everything in the House; also the large and commodious Stable adjoining: the whole covering two lots on Caswell street.

The farm is within one mile of the Town of Qu'Appelle Station, and is composed of the east half of Section 32, Township 18, Range 14, west of 2nd Meridian, 320 acres, good comfortable farm house, woodshed, large stables and other outhouses, 60 acres under cultivation and fenced, and two good wells.

Mrs Shore being now a widow, and therefore not in a position to carry on the business as heretofore will dispose of the whole of the above property at a bargain. Easy terms, made known on application.

N.B.—The farm is one of the best in the Qu'Appelle District.

MARIA SHORE,
Owner.

Address Qu'Appelle Station P. O., N. W. T.

"The Emigrant."

ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL, 24 pages, toned paper, 3000 copies, fresh subjects monthly, special writers, curious and valuable facts for everyone; plain truths of the Northwest. Take it yourself or for a friend abroad, and help our settlement; circulates in Britain and all over Canada. Splendid medium for land sellers to advertise in. One dollar a year, post paid over the world; specimens free. Address THE EMIGRANT, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

J. A. CARMAN,
Publisher.

P. O. Box 1105, or 373, Main Street.

THE STARR KIDNEY PAD.
To Relieve the Suffering.

"The successful firm know as the Starr Kidney Pad Company, of Toronto, are about to introduce their old efficacious and reliable proprietary medicines into this province. They manufacture Dr. Starr's Kidney Pad for lame, weak and sore backs, which have been sold long and extensively throughout Manitoba, Ontario, the lower provinces and in England. The cures effected by these pads are said to be marvelous, in relieving and curing those said to be incurable diseases known as diabetes and Bright's disease of the kidneys. A leading druggist here says these pads are certainly the best remedy ever tried in his locality for kidney or urinary disease. These kidney pads ought to have a large sale in this province, as there are many miners, fishermen and railroad navvies afflicted with kidney disorders, to say nothing of its prevalence among other classes of our people. The same company also manufacture numerous other medicines for the cure of other of the many ills which flesh is heir to. A general agent will be appointed for the province. We wish the company success."—Victoria Daily Times, Sept. 9, 1886.

SURE CURE FOR DIABETES.

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System or Arterial and complicated organs. Pain or small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Complaints, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturition, Incontinence of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and Diabetes; Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, Bad setting, etc.

CHAS. E. CARTHEW, Qu'Appelle Station.
HALL BROS., Fort Qu'Appelle.
ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE Great French Remedy, Dr. Le Due's Periodical Pills. These Pills are positively effectual in all functional complaints, and where disorder exists no effort to bring about healthy organization. Ask for our extract supplied. We recommend them in most highly.
CHAS. E. CARTHEW, Qu'Appelle Station.
HALL BROS., Fort Qu'Appelle.

NEW Fancy Goods!

THE PROGRESS STORE, QU'APPELLE.

NOW ON HAND,

A Great Profusion

of goods suitable for Presents.

The following is a list of some of the articles comprising our new stock:

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
AUTOGRAPH ALUMS.
WORK BOXES.
WRITING DESKS.
GLOVE BOXES.
JEWEL BOXES.
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
SHELL GOODS.
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TRUMPETS.
RATTLES.
BRACKETS.
KALEIDESCOPES.
NOAH'S ARKS.
CARD CASES.
INDIA RUBBER DOLLS.
CHINA DOLLS.
KID DOLLS.
PARLOR CROQUET.
SWORDS.
GUNS.
TOY WHIPS.
NINE PINS.
DRAWING SLATES.
BOXES OF PAINTS
TOY FURINTURE.
MAGIC LANTERNS.
DESSING CASES.
LADIES COMPANIONS.
GENTS COMPANIONS.
BELLS.
WIRE PLATES.
WIRE BEDS.
FOLDING BRACKETS.
JAPANESE BRACKETS.
HAND MIRRORS.
MOUTH ORGANS.
VASES.
CHINA GOODS.
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PICTURE FRAMES.
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BOWS.
TIN TOYS.
MUSTACHE CUPS
ETC., ETC., ETC.

—THE—

Nor'-West Farmer,

WM. CLARK, EDITOR.

The Great Agricultural and Family Journal of the Northwest, a handsome, vigorous and practical thirty four page monthly, devoted to the best interests of the Farm and Home Circle. By agricultural information will be found fresh and reliable and of a nature to stimulate thought, and to close observation, create a thirst for knowledge, induce a habit of watching the processes of nature, of tracing out cause and effect, and of exercising freely an independent judgment. In order to attain success the farmer must gather up a multitude of facts in relation to his business; he must arrange these facts and deduce from them those general principles that will be safe to act upon. And no farmer can afford to be without THE NOR' WEST FARMER. The household needs it for the practical information in its Household Department, and the boys and girls will be benefitted and instructed by the live, wide awake articles, puzzles, poetry and humor which enliven its pages.

ONLY $1 PER YEAR.

In addition to this every subscriber receives free his choice of ROSA BONHEUR'S FAMOUS PICTURES, "THE HORSE FAIR," and "COMING FROM THE FAIR." The pictures are 21x27 inches, and are true works of art, being amongst the best of that great artist's works.

Now is the time to subscribe and receive the balance of 1887 Free.

Remember only $1 for the NOR' WEST FARMER until the end of 1887, and your choice of these pictures.

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THE NOR' WEST FARMER PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO. (Ltd.)
Winnipeg, Man.

NEW DOUGLASS HOUSE, WINNIPEG.

FINEST ROOMS and most Comfortable Hotel in the City. Heated with Steam Electric Bells and Telephone attached.

Charges Moderate. Rates according to Room. FREE BUS.

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The Qu'Appelle Progress.

WEBSTER'S PRACTICAL

Probably all of our readers have occasion to use a dictionary every day. In some cases words cannot be correctly spelled; in others, the pronunciation is difficult; while in still other cases the meaning is not understood. This is true, not only of children and of the uneducated, but of many of the more intelligent as well; and every one who attempts to do without Webster's Practical Dictionary attempts to do without one half of its opportunities for intelligent improvement.

Webster's Practical is an entirely new work by the editors and publishers of Webster's Unabridged, and contains more than twice the amount of matter and illustrations ever before offered for the price.

It also embodies several entirely new features which render it pre-eminent to such a degree that for general reference in every household, it will not pay to use even the best of the older works any more than it would pay to journey across the continent in a lumbering old stage-coach while the numerous advantages of a lightning express are available. Those wishing to see sample pages and learn the particulars in regard to these new features before purchasing, should send their address to

E. E. WYMAN, Sole Agent,
4384 West 33d St., N. Y.

24 O'CLOCK.

Canadian Pacific Ry.

CHANGE OF TIME
WESTERN DIVISION.

TIME TABLE!

In Effect June 27th, 1886.

READ DOWN	STATIONS	READ UP
GOING EAST		GOING WEST
P 17 30 LV	Winnipeg AR C	9 00
23 22	Rat Portage	3 30
5 40	Ignace	21 20
8 45	Savanne	18 20
E 11 45 AR	Pt. Arthur LV B	15 10
GOING W. T		GOING EAST
A 9 40 LV	Winnipeg AR A	17 10
11 18	Portage la Prairie	15 05
15 53	Carberry	12 54
15 10	Brandon	11 35
17 07	Virden	9 42
17 46	Elkhorn	9 03
18 19	Fleming	8 20
18 38	Moosomin	8 11
19 15	Wapella	7 35
19 46	Whitewood	7 03
20 20	Broadview	5 00
20 00	Oakshella	4 40
20 20	Grenfell	4 20
20 38	Summerbury	4 00
20 58	Wolseley	3 38
21 17	Sintaluta	3 15
21 45	Indian Head	2 48
22 16	Qu'Appelle	2 12
22 40	Melgan	1 45
03 04	Balgonie	1 30
23 22	Pilot Butte	1 13
23 45	Regina	24 50
24 25	Grand Coulee	24 25
24 45	Pense	24 00
1 05	Belle Plain	23 40
1 30	Pasqua	23 15
A 2 50 AR 4	LV A	22 55
D 1 00 LV 1	AR C	22 45
6 50	Swift Current	17 55
11 10	Maple Creek	14 05
14 05	Medicine Hat	11 01
00 15	Seechelo	5 35
22 50	Calgary	3 10
2 10	Canmore	23 50
3 04	Banff	23 15
E 9 50 AR	Donald	DE B 17 50
GOING SOUTH		GOING NORTH
A 9 55 LV	Winnipeg AR A	17 35
12 20	Dominion City	14 50
A 12 45 AR	Emerson LV A	14 25
GOING SOUTH		GOING NORTH
G 16 30 LV	Winnipeg AR E	9 50
G 18 50 AR	West Selkirk LV F	7 50
GOING WEST		GOING EAST
G 10 00 LV	Winnipeg AR G	15 00
10 50	Stony Mountain	14 00
G 11 15 AR	Stonewall LV G	13 35
GOING S W		GOING N E
F 11 00 LV	Winnipeg AR G	15 15
12 00	Headingly	14 20
14 10	End of Spur	12 15
17 45	Portage	8 45
F 18 30 AR	Holland LV G	8 00
GOING S W		GOING N E
F G		F G
9 30 9 30 LV	Winnipeg AR	16 35 19 00
11 32 12 00	Morris	14 20 15 45
12 10 13 40	Rosenfeld	13 40 13 10
13 05 14 35	Gretna	13 05 12 50
13 30 18 25	Myrtle	12 00 9 25
15 00 20 45 AR 4	Manitou LV 1	11 00 6 00
15 05 LV 1	AR	10 55 14 30
16 25 19 20	Pilot Mound	9 35 12 40
16 40 19 55	Crystal City	9 20 12 15
17 30 22 15	Carberry	8 30 11 18
18 30 14 00	Killarney	7 30 9 30
19 30 15 40 AR	Boissevain LV	6 30 8 00

REFERENCES:

A, daily. B daily except Tuesday. C daily except Wednesday. D daily except Thursday. E daily except Friday. F Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. G Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

1st MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SLEEPING CARS attached to all THROUGH TRAINS.

TRAINS East of Brandon run on Central Standard Time. Between Brandon and Canmore on Mountain Standard Time.

W. C. VAN HORNE, Vice Pres.
ROBERT KERR,
General Passenger Agent.

LOCAL GOSSIP

QU'APPELLE.

Windy weather.

—Indian Head correspondence crowded out this week for want of space.

—Mr. J. P. Beauchamp and wife returned from a short visit to the east, on Tuesday evening last.

—Mr. John Gorrell and family left here, last Tuesday, for Petrel, Man., where they will reside in future.

—Mr. E. W. Warner, station agent of this place, and wife are expected to arrive by Thursday evening's train.

—Puck Opera Company will show here next Monday evening. Tickets are for sale at the PROGRESS office. See ad.

—Ex- Judge Ryan will deliver his popular lecture entitled "Poets and Poetry with special reference to American poets," on Wednesday evening, 28th inst. See Ad.

—Mr. F. Marwood, general blacksmith, has entered into partnership with Mr. Barclay. The firm will do business under the name of Marwood & Barclay.

—A cricket match was played here on Monday, 18th inst., between Gernfell and Qu'Appelle cricket clubs, resulting in a victory for the former by 1 run and two wickets.

—Mr. Joseph Fessant, of Edgely Farm, sold to Mr. J. MacArthur banker, Prince Albert, three Southdown ewes and two lambs for which he received the handsome sum of $60.

—Our farmers are now very busy getting up their potatoes and other root crops, which are an excellant. We have seen some wonderful specimens of turnips and cabbage. Our exhibits at the fall fairs will we believe astonish our Eastern visitors.

—Mr. W. M. Wemp, Ontario Colonist Agent for the C. P. R. paid this town a visit, yesterday. He was delighted with the country and says that there will be a great number of emigrants to this country fron Ontario next spring.

—The Harvest Festival was observed in St. Peter's Church, Sunday last. The church was tastefully decorated with the produce of the ground. The services were well attended both morning and evening. The Rev. Mr. Brown officiated.

—It is a great pity that the herd law was not extended this year. The period was shortened to close on Sept. 1st merely for last year as the crops were destroyed and it was no value to try to protect them. But this year with crops usually good the law should have been changed back to its former time of closing. We understand that it accidently escaped the attention of the council. But another year it will receive timely consideration.

—A public temperance meeting will be held in the Methodist church here, on Monday evening, 26th inst., under the able patronage of the Royal Templars of Temperance. The council has invited Revs. Andrews and Langill, of this place, to address the meeting. The subject of total abstinence and prohibition will be discussed from a moral and political stand point. G. H. V. Bulyea, the Select Councillor, will occupy the chair and suitable music will be provided by a union choir. Collection to defray expenses.

—Rev. Dr. Henderson, who has travelled in Egypt and Palestine, will deliver a lecture in Qu'Appelle Methodist church, on Thursday evening, Sept. 29th. During the evening he will exhibit one hundred genuine articles from the Orient, inlcuding specimens from the battle fields of Egypt, all the woods and grains of Palestine, husks such as the prodigal son ate, pomegranate, water from the Dead Sea, Nile and Jordan, Palestine honey, idols from Moab and Askelon, earth from Gethsemane, ancient coins, several native costumes of men and women, Arabic slate, Bedouin's pipe, long spear and dagger, camel's bell, Turkish Nargilah, geographical specimens from 20 different localities, lamps from under the ruins of Solomon's temple, antique jars, sackcloth, ancient roll, goats hair covering of Bedouin's tent, stone cup, salt and asphalt from the Dead sea, reed flute, leather bottle, crown of thorns, etc. There will also be a tableau in which three ladies and three gentlemen will appear dressed in genuine Turkish and Jewish costumes with explinations. We have observed that this lecture and tableaux highly spoken of by eastern papers. Admission 25 cents.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

We deeply regret to have to record a very sad accident which occurred to a happy party of children who were returning from the picnic of the St. Peter's church Sunday school, on Wednesday, 14th, inst., after our paper was ready for the press. Several children were thrown out of a large wagon. two of them were somewhat injured, Miss Minnie Wismer, and Master Nesbitt. But Miss Lizzie McLean was so severely hurt in her back that she has been lying in a critical condition ever since. Every attention from friends and physicians is readily accorded to her. But what will be the final result is hardly known as yet. Perhaps no young girl in the town was a greater favorite among all who knew her. We extend our sympathy to the family in their great trial.

CUPID'S DARTS.

An event which evoked much public interest—one of those events which it is always hoped will at least bring happiness to two loving —hearts, took place on Tuesday last, when Mr. S. L. Caswell—one of the pioneer settlers in this district was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss. Emma Talbot, daughter of Mr. Charles Talbot, the popular manager of McMillan's mill. In spite of the fact that very much secrecy had been observed as to the date and place of the intended ceremony; some little bird had whispered around, with the result that even for an hour previous to the appointed time, friends of the happy pair began to assemble in the vicinity of St. Peter's church, and by 19:30 o'clock the church was crowded. The happy expressions on the faces of the large congregation assembled, was a sufficient testimony to the high esteem; coupled with their good wishes; which was felt towards those most interested in the ceremony. Rev. W. E. Brown officiated. And on the arrival of the bride (who was punctual) proceeded to read the eastern service of the English Church in a most impressive manner, During the service, an appropriate hymn, and one of the psalms appointed for the service were sung, led by the Choir of the Church. At the conclusion of the ceremony the organist played a Wedding march whilst the happy pair proceeded to the vestry. A large portion of the congregation awaited the return of the "twain made one" through the Church, whom they showered liberally with the mystic emblem "rice" conveying therewith their hearty congratulations and good wishes. The wedding party then adjourned to the residence of the Brides father, where the customary supper was served.

We join most heartily with the citizens of Qu'Appelle in wishing "much joy" to Mr. and Mrs S. H. Caswell.

In conclusion we would heartly recommend others of our Bachelor citizens to follow the laudable example set by Mr. Caswell.

THE ALTAR.

CASWELL—TALBOT. At St. Peter's Church, on the 20th inst., by Rev. W. E. Brown, Stephen H. Caswell to Emma Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles Talbot Esq., all of Qu'Appelle.—No Cards.—

"Thompson Teare has discovered some new wrinkles on the face of the planet Venus. He doubt she is growing old.—*Lowell Courier.*

"This is a very disagreeable duty" said the returning European tourist as he paused to sit on the curbing-stone.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

SEALED TENDER, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Barracks, &c., Banff, N.W.T., will be received at this Office until MONDAY, the 10th OCTOBER, for the erection of Barracks, &c., at Banff, N. W. T.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Commanding Officers at Regina, Calgary and Banff, N. W. T., on and after Friday, the 16th September, and tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied and signed with actual signature of tenderers.

A bank cheque payable to order of Minister of Public Works *equal to five per cent.* of amount of tender must accompany each tender. This Cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 9th September, 1887.

OXFORD & NEW GLASGOW RAILWAY

SEC.—MINGO ROAD TO PICTOU TOWN, BRANCH OF I. C. R.

Tenders for the Works of Construction.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Oxford and New Glasgow Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER, 1887, for certain works of construction.

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the Office of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways at Ottawa, and also at the Office of the Oxford and New Glasgow Railway, at River John, Pictou Co., Nova Scotia, on and after the 1st day of October, 1887, when the general specification and form of tender may be obtained upon application.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 9th September, 1887.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned at the office of the Commanding Officer of the Mounted Police, Calgary, and endorsed "Tender for Barracks Building and Hospital, Calgary, N. W. T., will be received until Tuesday, the 4th October, for the erection of Barrack Building and Hospital, at Calgary, N. W. T.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Commanding Officer at Regina and Calgary, N. W. T., on and after Tuesday, the 20th September, and tenders will not be considered unless made on forms supplied and signed with actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque payable to order of Minister of Public Works *equal to five per cent.* of amount of tender must accompany each tender. This Cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, 16th September, 1887.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 4th November next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week between Pheasant Forks and Wolseley via Indian Head, Chickney, Hill Farm and Ellisboro, computed distance 394 miles, from the 1st January. One tender to state the price for a weekly, and another the price for a semi-weekly service. Tenders must state distinctly which end of the route the person tendering proposes to start from.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender obtained at the Post Offices at the terminus of, and along the route and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD,
Post Office Inspector.

POST OFFICE INSPECTOR'S OFFICES, Winnipeg, 5th September, 1887.

LECTURE BY EX-JUDGE RYAN

ENTITLED

Poets and Poetry

WITH

SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AMERICAN POETS.

IN THE

Immigrant Building Qu'Appelle

ON

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, '87.

LECTURE TO COMMENCE AT 8 P. M.

TICKET, 25cts.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 4th November, 1887, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contracts for four years, over each of the following routes from the 1st January next.

Adelphi and Killarney, twice per week, computed distance 20 miles.

Aikenside and Chatere, once per week, computed distance 12½ miles.

Arrow River and Beulah, once per week, computed distance 22 miles.

Bellevue and Virden, once per week, computed distance 35 miles.

Birtle and Seebarn, once per week, computed distance 20 miles.

Boissevain and Desford, twice per week, computed distance 24 miles (round route.)

Boissevain and Hamlin, twice per week, computed distance 18½ miles.

Boissevain and Langvale, twice per week, computed distance 21 miles.

Bradwardine and Logoch, once per week, computed distance 16 miles.

Brandon and Railway Station, twelve times per week, computed distance ½ mile.

Carnduff and Sourisford, once per week, computed distance 40 miles.

Deloraine and Sourisford, twice per week, computed distance 28 miles.

Gladstone and Railway Station, twelve times per week, computed distance ½ mile.

Glendale and Sewell. once per week, computed distance 37 miles.

Killarny and Rowland, twice per week, computed distance 13 miles.

Lennox and Montefiore, once per week, computed distance 14 miles.

Moosomin and Railway, twelve times per week computed distance ½ mile.

Nelson and Opawaka, once per week, computed distance 8½ miles.

Pheasant Forks and Wolseley, once per week, computed distance 4 miles.

Westbourne and Railway Station, twelve times per week, computed distance ½ mile.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of Tenders obtained at the Post Offices at the terminus of the respective routes and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, 26th August, 1887.

STRAYED.

STRAYED into the premises of the undersigned, TWO BAY HORSE COLTS, with white spots on nigh hind pastern and foot of each, and aged one and two years, the youngest has cuts on the inside of both hind legs and the other has a small white spot in the forehead. Owner can have he same by proving property and paying expenses.

WILLIAM BROLEY.

Sec. 34 Tp. 19 Range 13, Sept. 6th, 1887.

LOST

FROM BEAVER HILLS STOCK FARM Sec. 32. Tp. 25, R. 6, one Bay Pony mare branded N W and foal. One large, milch red cow, and one light strawberry cow

Suitable REWARD will be given for information leading to the recovery of any or all of them.

Address: BOUCHIER & INSINGER, Indian Head or Yorkton.

J. H. MacCAUL,

DEALER IN

LUMBER,

SASH,

DOORS,

BUILDING PAPER, ETC., ETC.

OFFICE AND YARD NEAR C. P. R. STATION, QU'APPELLE.

Qu'Appelle, May 28, 1886.

Notice to Contractors.

Sault Sainte Marie Canal.

CONTRACTORS intending to tender for works of construction of the Canal proposed to be formed on the Canadian side of the Saint Mary's River, are hereby informed that Tenders will be received about JANUARY next, and that the most favourable time to examine the locality will be between the present time and the early part of November next.

When plans, specifications and other documents are prepared due notice will be given. Contractors will then have an opportunity of examining them and be furnished with blank forms of tender, etc.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 24th August, 1887.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on

Friday the 4th November, 1887,

for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twelve times per week each way, between Qu'Appelle Station Post Office and Qu'Appelle Railway Station from the 1st December next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender obtained at the Post Offices of Qu'Appelle and Qu'Appelle Station and at this office.

W. W. McLeod,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, 2nd Sept., 1887.

LYMAN'S CANADIAN FARMER'S

GARGLING OIL

Unparalled in the History of Medicine as a most Remarkable External Application for

GASOF ALL KINDS, RINGBONE, FOUNDERED FEET, SPAVINS, HORN DISTEMPER, SITFAST, CRACKED HEELS, SCRATCHES, FLESHWOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS,

AND

Any other Diseases of Horses and Horned Cattle.

It is also a

VERY EFFECTIVE LINIMENT FOR

Rheumatism

Prepared only by

LYMAN, SONS & Co.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

The Genuine has the Proprietor's name over the cork.

FOR SALE. A BARGAIN

$1,600 CASH will purchase the North-east quarter of Section 24, 17, 17. 20 head of cattle, 4 horses sheep, 1 breeding sow, 2 wagons, harness Toronto mower, plows, harrow, etc., 10 acres of crop, 300 roots of rhubarb, 100 apple trees, currant bushes, some and household furniture, and everything except beds and bedding.

The above is located 2½ miles from Bogons Station.

Apply to
WM. CHESTERFIELD,
Qu'Appelle, May 26, 1886

Rural Canadian

AND THE

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.

$2.00 for both Papers for 1887.

This Remarkable Offer is good to OLD as well as NEW Subscribers.

THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN is pronounced to be the "leading denominational paper in Canada," is now in its 31st year of publication, and in all its departments will be better than ever during the coming year.

THE RURAL CANADIAN, about to enter upon its Tenth Year, is styled the "Agricultural authority of the Dominion," is a large 32 page paper, with departments to suit the tastes and interests to be found in every home.

Subscribe for both Papers now and save money.

Address—
C. BLACKETT ROBINSON,
5 Jordan Street, Toronto.

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